land they were familiar with such trickery, or that such an | Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Walker, and Webimputation would not have suggested itself to the imagination of a New England man. He did not believe that the accusa-

on was true.

The PRESIDENT interposed, and called the Sens

iseissippi to order.

Mr. FOOTE had only to say that, if he had been misled by the example of the Senator from Massachusetts, he should not persist in being out of order, though he should claim at as the same privileges that were enjoyed by other Se

nators.

The CLERK of the House of Representatives here appeared below the bar, and delivered to the Senate a joint resolution for the suspension of the 17th joint rule of the two Houses, to permit all bills heretofore passed, or to be this day passed, to be sent to the President, in which he was directed to ask the concurrence of the Senate. [This resolution was the same in its terms as that under consideration.]

Messrs. BERRIEN, JOHNSON, of Georgis, and JOHN-

SON, of Maryland, having each made suggestions— Mr. TURNEY said he would relieve the Senate. He had not five words more to say. It was not his purpose when he rose to enter into a long discussion. His object was to enter his protest, and then to vote against the resolution, first assigning briefly the reasons by which he was actuated. He should vote against suspending the rules.

Mr. WEBSTER said he understood the Senator from Ten-

nessee to say that he was through. He begged to say, and with all respect for the Senator from Tennessee, that he had

had no desire to embarrass that Senator. Mr. TURNEY wished nevertheless to have a vote on the

point of order.

Mr. RUSK said he believed he had opposed this Oregon bill with as much firmness as any Senator, and with as little noise. He had discharged his duty to the best of his ability to his country and his State; and now if this bill goes to the Executive, he must discharge his duty. He (Mr. R.) had done all he could. He had been anxious to dispose of it without sitting on Saturday night, and particularly without encroaching upon the day of rest, but it appears that that could not be avoided. The bill was passed, and, according to the course which had heretofore been pursued in the Senate, when a majority, a clearly ascertained majority, had agreed upon a measure, it was proper that he should yield, that they might have the opportunity of passing it and assuming to God and their country the responsibility of the act.

Mr. WEBSTER intimated that he understood the Chair

had decided the point which he raised, and he should then fore make no further effort. Mr. TURNEY asked if he was to understand that he we

in order.
The PRESIDING OFFICER was understood to a

in the affirmative.

Mr. RUSK then continued. He said the majority had as sumed the responsibility, and therefore all that the minorit could do, except what they could do indirectly, was now done And there was another important matter to which he would advert. There were about thirty bills in the situation of the Oregon bill, many of them bills for the relief of those who were suffering in poverty and want, to whom just debts were owing by the Government of the United States. One of thos owing by the Government of the United States. One of those bills, and it was one of great importance, was the army appropriation bill. He had seen the Secretary of War but a few hintender of the secretary appropriation bill should be passed. If this bill should not be passed, what would be the consequence? Their officers and soldiers would be left without a dollar. He was aware the country was in circumstances of great agitation, and in a state of highly excited feelings. He regretted to and in a state of highly excited itenings. The region is see it. It was a matter of very sincere regret to him. But he appealed to those Senators who had been opposed to the passage of the Oregon bill to cease all further opposition, and to permit it to pass. Amongst those Senators to whom he apto permit it to pass. Amongst those Senators to whom he ap-pealed were gentlemen who had long served their country, and who, when they died, would leave a name behind which well might be envied by the rising generation. For the pas sage of this bill they were not responsible, for they had resisted manfully and perseveringly. He asked them, therefore, now to yield, and not attempt indirectly to defeat a measure which they had not the power to defeat directly, but let the

majority take the responsibility of the act, of which posterity would form its judgment.

Mr. KING wished to say that perhaps there was no one in the Senate more opposed to certain provisons of the bill which had been passed than he was. He thought it contained provisions that were not only unnecessary, but calculated to violate the rights of his section of the Union. When the bill was under consideration he had been very desirous to see it amended, and when it came back with the amendment of the Senate rejected by the other House, he proposed that the Senate should insist on its amendment, that they might avail themselves of the proposition of the Senator from Illinois, and appoint a committee of conference. The proposition to recede having the preference, he had not been able to accomplish that object. The majority had decided the question, plish that object. The majority had decided the question, and on them let the responsibility rest. The bill was now only waiting the action of the President to become the law of the land. They had done their duty to themselves and to the country as far as was practicable; but the majority of the Senate and of the other House have spoken. They have determined that the bill shall pass in its present form. He was now for leaving the co-ordinate branch of the Governmen now for leaving the co-ordinate branch of the Government (the Executive) to do its duty, and act on this bill when it shall be presented to him. He (Mr. K.) was not now prepared to take ground on mere technical objections to defeat it. He had never seen any good result from such a course. He was decidedly of opinion that no good could result from it. He therefore appealed to his friends—to those with whom he had acted, and who could not have the second or the second of the had acted, and who could not be more opposed to the bill in its present shape than he was—to let the rules be suspended, that this and the other bills might go to the President, and let the President act upon them as his judgment may direct. He trusted that course would be pursued. It would comport better with the dignity of the Senate, with their standing in the country, and with public sentiment, than by persisting in opposing this resolution. He knew there was a great diversity of sentiment respecting this matter. He knew some gentlemen thought the President could not, at this late period, give it a proper examination. If not, let the President hold it over, if he thinks proper to do so; but if he was ready to act, let him act. If he was not ready, let him take the time

and let this resolution pass.

Mr. CALHOUN said, if there was any responsibility, was on the majority, and not on the minority. By the rules of the Senate the Oregon bill was lost, and the majority well knew that. They felt conscious of the fact, and therefore they had added all the other bills to it in this resolution; and thereby they had assumed the responsibility of all the consequences. The existing rule on their journal was a convincing proof that the Senate was of oxinion that it was a convincing proof that the Senate was of opinion that it was improper to send bills to the President on the last day of a session, as he could not sign them off-hand. There might be great constitutional questions involved, requiring great consideration, and the constitution sillows him ten days to decide upon bills. But they proposed to send this bill to him on the last day of the resident. ed to send this bill to him on the last day of the session : proposed to send this bill to him on the last day or the send of the and if there ever was a bill that ought not to be pressed on the President to decide instanter, this was one. How long had it been before them? Some five or six weeks; and they had even violated the day of rest, which was not regarded as a legal day; and yet they would send it to the President one hour and a half before the adjournment of Congress. That was all the time they proposed to allow him. He understood what was the great point of contest between parties in that House.

The opposite party wanted to have the absolute, despotic control over the Territories. They knew there was not such an example to be found in all the legislation of this country. They all knew that the Missouri compromise would not have passed, but that the North were anxious to protect themselves by the adoption of the line 36° 30'. And how was it on the

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, suggested to the Senato South Carolina to make a mor

Mr. CALHOUN said he would. After some other of vations, he said this was the first time the Wilmot provise had ever been attempted to be carried into effect. He concluded by moving to strike out from the resolution all that part of it which relates to the Occasion. relates to the Oregon bill, and on that motion he called

or the yeas and nays.

Mr. MILLER said there was nothing about the Oregon Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, then suggested to the Se-

from South Carolina to except the Oregon bill by

Mr. CALHOUN said he would do so. The SECRETARY read the resolution, and it appeared that the Senator from New Jersey was mistaken, the Oregon bill

being named in it.

Mr. BENTON moved to lay the resolution on the table, and that the Senate take up the resolution from the House on the same subject, which was received a few minutes ago-Agreed to.

The resolution from the House was then taken up. It pro

posed, in general terms, to suspend the 17th joint rule to permit all bills passed and to be passed this day to be sent to the

Mr. CALHOUN moved to amend the resolution by adding

he words "except the Oregon bill."

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, apggested an amendo

o the same effect, but in more precise terms.

Mr. CALHOUN was understood to accept that amendment
as a modification of his own, and to call for the yeas and nays

The year and nave were ordered, and resulted thus YEAS—Messri. Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis, of Mississippi, Downs, Foote, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Johnson, of Georgia, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Westcott, and

NAYS-Messts. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bald Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, n, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, t, Douglas, Felch, Fitzgerald, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, gan, Ring, Metcalfe, Miller, Niles, Pearce, Phelps,

The question then recurred on the House resolution.

Mr. FOOTE rose and said that it had been intimated by Senators in their places that there were gentlemen there who were determined to speak out all the time remaining with the view of defeating this bill. Now, he wished to be allowed to view of defeating this bill. Now, he wished to be allowed to say that they had been for some time prepared to act a very different part. They had been prepared to defeat what was considered improper legislation, and now more. But he now felt authorized to declare that they were now withing to now felt authorized to declare that they were now mains to yield and let the majority take the responsibility. They had discharged their duty as patriots should do. [Loud cries of

Question."]
Mr. HOUSTON was deeply impressed with the importance of this subject. Having acted upon this measure with the best intentions, he had this only to say, that though a majority, and a very small majority, had decided this question—and as a Southern man he had placed himself not on sectional and abstract principles, but on principles which were calculated to maintain the rights of this Union and of every portion of it—

The majority, he repeated, was small, but it was a small majority by which Texas was admitted into this Union; and if there was a majority, it was not for him to say how few or how many, but to submit. He contended that he was actu-ated by as high, as independent, and as patriotic motives as any gentleman in that body, be he from the South or from the North. On such occasions, he knew neither North nor South; he knew only this Union, and he, though a Southern man, would protect the rights of the North, and not suffer them to be encroached upon, as ardently as he would protect and support the rights of the South. He believed on that floor he was a representative of the whole American was a representative of the whole American people. He was the representative of the whole and of every por

all occasions, he would maintain that position, and he believed his people would sustain him in it, for they are true to the

Union.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. YULEE moved to take up the following resolution, relating to the ventilation of the Senate chamber, reported from the Committee on Public Buildings:

Resolved, That a sum not exceeding \$8,770 be expended out of the contingent fund of the Senate in completing the system of ventilating and warming the Senate chamber, commenced and proposed by John Skirving; provided, however, that the money shall be expended and the work executed under the distance of the Senate of the Se money shall be expended and the work of the Senate.

Mr. BENTON. I object to the consideration of any thing relating to ventilation ; we have had wind enough for the last

day or two.

Mr. DICKINSON. I object to the consideration of that resolution. The session closes now in an hour at furthest, and I do not wish to have that hour spent unprofitably. The chamber will be sufficiently ventilated by the time we return, and, besides, the next session will be a short one. I move to and, besides, the next session will be a short one. I move to lay the resolution on the table and take up the bill for the relife of J. Hogan, administrator of Michael Hogan, deceased.

Mr. RUSK. That's right; there are orphans concerned.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The Senator from New York can-

not merge two motions in one; he can move to lay the reso-lution on the table, but cannot couple with it a motion to take up any other bill. The motion must be a distinct one. up any other bill. Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts. Will the Senator from

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachuseus. Will the Senator from Florida allow me to make a report?
Mr. YULEE. Certainly, sir. I was anxious that the resolution should have been adopted in order to add to the comfort of the chamber; but I have no desire to press it against the sense of the Senate. I will withdraw it.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill from the House for the improvement of rivers and harbors, reported the same without amendment. Mr. D. at the same time moved to be discharged from the

further consideration of all the bills, memorials, &c. referred to the Committee on Commerce; which was agreed to.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of all the bills and papers referred to said committee that had not been acted on; which motion was agreed to,
Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, from the Committee on

Pensions, moved to be discharged from the further consideration of all bills, petitions, &c. at present before the committee, and not acted on; which motion was agreed to.

The resolution was then withdrawn.

Mr. UNDERWOOD moved to take up the resolution submitted by him several weeks since to take up the business at

the stage which it was left at adjournment.

Mr. WEBSTER was of opinion that the measure was ad mirably calculated to facilitate the business of the two Houses, and hoped it might be adopted. If he mistook not, however, there was a joint resolution from the House to the same effect, and if it met the views of the honorable Senator from Kentucky he would move to take up the resolution from the

Mr. UNDERWOOD was not only perfectly willing, but yould prefer that course.

The resolution was then taken up and read as follows

The resolution was then taken up and read as follows:

Resolved, That the following be added to the joint rules of
the two Houses: "After six days from the commencement of
a second or subsequent session of Congress, all bills, resolutions, or reports which originated in either House, and at the
close of the next preceding session remain undetermined in
either House, shall be resumed and acted on in the same manner as if an adjournment had not taken place."

No objection having been made, the resolution was read third time and passed.

Mr. DICKINSON. I now move that the Senate take up

the bill for the relief of John Hogan and the legal representatives of Michael Hogan, deceased. Several Senators were on the right and left and directly before the President, endeavoring to catch his attention, vociof Mr Progre

The PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina

Mr. MANGUM. I desire to offer a resolution. Voices : " What is it ? The resolution is to allow our Secretary \$500 on account of

let him act. If he was not ready, let him take the time which the constitution allows. He (Mr. K.) again appealed to those with whom he acted to withdraw their opposition, ceive the same compensation they did last session.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (in his seat.) That has

already been objected to by the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON did not care if it had; he should renew t, and claim to-have it considered. Here was a proposition to give to an officer already receiving a high salary, while there was a disposition evinced to withhold it from the laboring man, who toiled all day under the rays of a burning sun for a small pittance. His sympathies were with the working classes, and, although he did not admire this mode of giving

these gratuities, still, if they were to be given, he must con-tend for the peor laborers on the Capitol grounds, believing tend for the poor laborers on the Capitol grounds, believing as he did if any were entitled to it they were.

Mr. KING observed that he had voted against the proposition on a prior occasion, believing as he did that it was all wrong in principle. Upon inquiry, however, he had learned that these employes were not paid as liberally as he had supposed; he would, therefore, not interpose any objection to the amendment of the Senator from Pennsylvania at this time. He was for acting liberally, not extravagantly; and he hoped that at the next session the matter would be looked into and fair compensations allowed, and this system of gratuity for-

The question having been taken on Mr. Carring's amendment, it was adopted without a count.

Mr. BENTON submitted an amendment giving \$60 to the boy James Moore, employed in the Capitol; which motion

was agreed to.

Mr. HALE moved to further amend the resolution by in serting an appropriation for the mail boys—James Smallwood and Martin Latruite—who were employed day and night in carrying the mails backwards and forwards to Senators' lodg-

ngs and the post office. Agreed to. Mr. MANGUM moved further to amend the resolution by equiring that the Assistant Doorkeeper, Isaac Holland, be al-

lowed the same rate of compensation for conveying the re-mains of the Hon. CHESTER ASHLEY as was allowed in the case of the Hon, Mr. BARROW; which motion was agreed to. Mr. HANNEGAN then moved that the pages of the Sen-ste be placed on the same footing in regard to compensation

s those of the House of Representatives.

[Several voices: "Oh, no; we have gone far enough."

Mr. HANNEGAN insisted that there was no just reaso Mr. HANNEGAN insisted that there was no just reason why they should not be so placed. This little pittance is to enable our pages to go to school during the recess.

The question was then taken and the amendment

adopted.

Mr. WESTCOTT moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms b allowed to retain the force he has at present employed as folders and mail-carriers. Mr. W. said it was evident, unless this force was retained, it would be impossible that the vast

amount of Jocuments could be sent off. The amerdment was agreed to.

[Cries of "Question on the resolution as amended."] [Cries of "Question on the resolution as amended."]
Mr. TURNEY desired to say something before the ques-

tion was taken. [Cries of "Oh, no: let the question be taken."] Mr. T. insisted on his rights. The amount now al ken."] Mr. T. insisted on his rights. The amount now allowed by law to the Secretary of the Senste was \$3,000 per annum, and the other day an additional \$500 was added; and now here was an additional proposition adding \$500 more. This was a species of extravagance for which he, for one, was unwilling to take the responsibility. He did not know when this system of making additional allowances commenced; but, let it have commenced when it might, it was an injudicious and improper one. The Secretary already received as much as any Auditor of the Treasury, and to increase that allowance to \$4.000 was in his commission, something more than be conceived. \$4,000 was, in his opinion, something more than he conceived right or proper. He did not wish to be understood as reflecting on that officer, for he knew him to be able, efficient, careful, and laborious. It was against the system he entered his protest, and should feel compelled to demand the year

Mr. UNDERWOOD thought this general scrambli

extra allowances at the close of long sessions extremely repre-

hensible; it was all wrong, from beginning to end. As there | decided in the negative. So the committee refused to concur | was no time at present to enter into any argument on the sub-ject, and as it had almost become a usage of the body, he would not now oppose it; but, in giving his vote now, he desired it to be distinctly understood that it would be for the last time.

[Cries of "Let the resolution be read as amended."] The question was then taken on the resolution, as an , and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Cameron, Clarke, Davis, of Mississippi, Dodge, Douglas, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Greene, Hale, Johnson, Johnson, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Mason, Metcalfe, Miller, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Spruance, Sturgeon, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Spruance, Sturgeon, Spruance, Spruan

Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, C. J. Chinam, Webster, Westcott, and Yulee—36.

NAYS—Mesars. Atherton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Felch, Niles, and Turney—7.

On motion of Mr. DOWNS, the bill for the relief of Frederick Durrive was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. BENTON, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of Wm. Triplet; which was ordered to a third reading and recorded.

or the relief of Wm. Triplet; which was ordered to a third reading and passed.

On motion of Mr. ALLEN, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill from the House in relation to military land warrants; which was sead a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. DODGE, the Senate took up the bill for

on motion of Mr. DODGE, the Senate took up the bill for the relief of John P. B. Gratiot, and the legal representatives of Henry Gratiot, and it was read a third time and passed. On motion of Mr. HANNEGAN, the Senate took up the bill to liquidate certain claims therein mentioned; which was

The usual committee was appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that, unless he had further communications to make, the two houses of Congress, having finished the business before nem, are ready to adjourn.

On motion of Mr. HANNEGAN, the Senate proceeded to

the consideration of Executive business, and remained therein until 12 meridian; when the President pro tem. adjourned the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1848.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1848.

Mr. VINTON moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill.

He stated that the chairman of the Committee of Finance in the Senate had been with him urging the necessity of coming to an agreement in the Committee of Conference on the numerous disagreements between the House on the general

The motion prevailed, and the House accordingly went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Charman in the chair,) and

ook up the army bill.

Mr. VINTON suggested that, as the Senate had changed the second section of the bill, and with it the proposed num ber of the army, and as the residue of the bill depended on this, the committee should first take up the Senate's amend-ment to the second section; if that should be agreed to, the other amendments would follow as of course; but, if not, they vould fall with it.

The Senate's amendment to the second section was read, which provides that the number of men of the companies fixed at sixty-four.

Mr. BOTTS advocated a concurrence with the Senate's

amendment. Mr. B. reverted to the ground he had taken when the bill had been under discussion in committee, reminding the House that he had advocated the plan of fixing the general number of the companies at sixty-four, with liberty to the President to increase those on distant service in the new Territories to one hundred by reducing the requisite number of companies nearer home to forty-two. The question then had been between an army with sixty-four men to a company, as preferred by the military committee, and an army with forty-two men to a company, as recommended by the Committee of Ways and Means. The military committee were induced to their conclusion in part by the fact that the Secretary of War stated that five thousand men would be needed for our new possessions on the Pacific. The House had preferred the plan the Committee of Ways and Means, and had sent the bill to the Senate with forty-two men to a company. It had there undergone an examination by the military committee of the Senate, and they concurred with the opinion of the military committee of the House that the companies should consist of sixty four men, but those on distant service to contain one hundred; they differed, however, in not recommending that, to meet this increase of some companies to one hundred, others should be reduced to forty-two. This difference was not of great moment. The first question would then be on concurring with this amendment of the Senate. Should this be agreed the sums and numbers in the other sections of the bill

made to conform. mide to conform.

Mr. TOOMBS said that the gentlemen had not stated an asons why the military committee of the Senate disagreed to

ne bill of the House.
Mr. BOTTS referred Mr. Tooms to the fact he had mentioned, that the Secretary of War stated that five thousand men would be needed for the Territories alone. He also reminded Mr. T. of the arguments he had before advanced when he bill had been in committee in the House. Mr. TOOMBS then went into a review of the history of the

reduction and increase which the army had undergone since 1838, and insisted that the plan of a skeleton army, with the number of rank and file greatly reduced, but the officers retained, had always received the approbation of the country. The increase of the companies to sixty-four men, and of a part of them to one hundred, was not a feature of the peace

stablishment, but an arrangement caused by the declara of war against Mexico. That war was now over, and Mr. T. was for returning to the old peace establishment, with but for-

ty-two men to a company.

He argued that a less number of men was needed, since the greatly increased. Orders were now communicated by light-ning, and the men brought together by steam. He dwelt on the cost of this Government in a time of peace, which he esti-mated at thirty millions, more than any Government on earth The resolution is to allow our Secretary \$500 on account of his increased responsibility in relation to funds appropriated and applied for the use and service of the Senate.

Mr. CAMERON. I move to amend that resolution by adding an item that the laborers on the Capitol grounds receive the same compensation they did last session.

Mr. IONNSON, of Maximud (in this case). That have the control of the senate should be adopted, the army would cost the country not less than ten millions; and some gentlemen favored a still larger increase, which would run it up to thirteen millions. The President's recommendation would double it, at a cost of twenty-five millions, while all the while he was uttering homilies against standing armies. Mr. T. dwelt on the evils of Executive patronage, and contended that it ought to be cut down, and, as one means of doing this, he was for reducing the size of the army. He insisted that our frontier had not been much inreased, and went over the same grounds he had formerly taken n committee (and which were reported at the time) as to the mpossibility of our needing five thousand men to guard what Gen. Taylor had won with less than three thousand. He denied that any numerous force was needed to garrison the posts at home, or take care of the public property there; and then he advanced his ultra ground, as on a former occasion, that we needed no army, not a man. The people were all suffi-cient for the defence of the country. He was willing to keep p a strong navy, but he believed an army wholly unnecessary Mr. McLANE replied, and expressed his utter disagree ent from Mr. T.'s views. He supported the Senate's amen

ment, as approved by those who were the fittest judges in the case. As to the evils of patronage, reducing the privates in a company from sixty-four to forty-two would not reduce it at all; the captain and the three lieutenants would all remain, whether their command were sixty-four or forty-two rank

Mr. HUNT asked Mr. McL. where the money was to come from to maintain so large a standing army as that gen-leman scemed to approve ' Was he willing to borrow money

increase the army in time of peace?
Mr. IVERSON asked Mr. Hunn where Mr. H. expected get his half a million of dollars for works of internal improve-

ent '
Mr. HUNT replied, from the ordinary and regular receipts

of the Treasury.

Mr. BOTTS complained that he was placed in an embarrassing position. He stood here almost alone in sustaining the views of the Administration as to the proper force of the army, against the opinion of his political friends, and without support from his political opponents. The argument of the gentlemen from Georgia (Mr. Toomus) came too late, after we had, by an expensive war, obtained the new territory. It would have been better if the gentleman had brought it for-ward when we were setting out to get these new conquests. For himself, as was well known, Mr. B. detested the acquisition, and would be willing to give Mexico the fifteen millions stipulated in the treaty to take the whole of it back again. The percased expenditure for the army of which the gentleman complained had been caused wholly by this very thing, and eally Mr. B. thought it somewhat hard that he had to stand here battling for the Democratic Administration when its own

Mr. McLANE moved that the committee now rise; which motion prevailing, the committee rose accordingly; and in the House a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Vanton, further debate on the bill in five minutes after the House hould have returned into committee.

That five minutes was occupied by Mr. McCLELLAND

n defending himself against an anonymous attack which appeared in the Tribune at New York, charging him with havng repeatedly refused to vote on questions of internal improve-ment, with a view to defeat those measures by the want of a

ee proceeded to vote.

The question being r

occeded to vote.

question being put on the Senste's amendment to strike

in the Senate's amendment, and voted to keep the army at forty-two men to a company, as in their own bill.

The next question was on the Senate's amendment allowing certain arrears due to Col. De Russy, of the Topographical Engineers. In this the committee concurred.

The next of the Senate's amendments appropriating \$200,000
for expenses of military operations in California, and the pay
of men and officers engaged in it, including all claims for engaged in it, including all claims

orses lost, &c. being read—
Mr. BUIT obtained leave, by unanimous consent, to offer an amendment by way of substitute, proposing a board of commissiones to liquidate the California claims, and report hem to the War Department.

After the amendment had been read, Mr. B. asked leave to

After the amendment had been read, Mr. B. asked leave to offer in support of it a few remarks; but they were objected to.

Mr. BOVLIN moved to amend the amendment proposed by Mr. Bour by striking out the word "officers," (to constitute the boald of commissioners,) and inserting in lieu thereof the words "three disinterested persons;" but this amendment to the amendment was rejected, as was Mr. Bour's, and the commmitteealso refused to concur in the Senate's amendment.

The question then occurred on the Senate's amendment providing that then honorably discharged in Mexico should be

considered is law as having served out their term of service, and rewarded accordingly. In this also the committee con-In the amendment allowing \$657 to Capt. Caldwell they

The next amendment proposed certain alterations in the marine corps, placing it on the same footing as in 1847, but with a limitation that it should not exceed 1,500 privates. In his the committee refused to concur.

The other particulars of the bill which the Senate propose

alter, so as to conform to an increased amount of force, course disagreed to.

The amendment allowing forage to professors at West Point according to their respective assimilated rank, was rejected.

The Senate's amendment providing for arrearages of surveys west of Mississippi was also rejected.

The amendments having been gone through with, the committee rose and reported them to the House.

In the House Mr. VINTON moved the previous question, which was seconded, put, and carried; and the question re-curring on concurring with the Committee of the Whole in their report on the respective amendments agreed to and reject-ed, they were all concurred in.

The bill was then returned to the Senate. BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. ROCKWELL, the House proceeded consider the business on the Speaker's table, when Senate bills in relation to the terms of the circuit and district courts of the nited States for the district of New Jersey, and for the relief f Gastavus Dorr, were severally read three times, passed, and eturned to the Senate.
Senate bills for the relief of George Senter, and to autho-

ize the sale of reserved lands, and for other purposes, were erally read a first and second time and con CLINTON AND KALAMAZOO CANAL

CLINTON AND KALAMAZOO CANAL.

Senate bill to apply certain alternate sections of the public domain towards the completion of the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, in the State of Michigan, was read a first and second time. The question being on the third reading of the bill—

Mr. BINGHAM said this bill proposed to grant lands upon the Clinton and Kalamazoo canal, which run from the mouth the Clinton river, upon Lake St. Clair, to Lake Michigan It was a State work, and had been completed for about thirty miles. Michigan was the only one of the new Western States that had not received large grants of land from the General Government. The embarrassments of the State had forced her to suspend operations in the completion of the canal, and this grant would enable her to go on and complete a great public work.

Some conversation ensued between Messrs. McCLEL-LAND and others; when

Mr. BINGHAM moved the previous question.
Mr. FEATHERSTON moved to lay the bill on the table The yeas and nays being ordered on the motion, the vote ood: Yeas 78, nays 81. Mr. THOMPSON, of Indians, said he had voted for lay-

ing the bill on the table under a misapprehension, supposing that he was voting for the passage of the bill. He appealed to the courtesy of the House to allow him to change his vote, it would not change the result.

The SPEAKER said it could be done by common consent

To enable Mr. COLLAMER to move an amendment-Mr. BINGHAM withdrew his demand for the previous Mr. COLLAMER then moved to add the following

Mr. HAMMONS rose and objected.

new section to the bill:

"That the grant specified in the act shall be construed and taken on this limitation, to wit: that no land shall be taken but one-half of six sections wide on each side of said canal, so far as now owned by the United States; and no land elsewhere shall be considered as hereby granted, nor shall any such be claimed or taken; and also turther, that none of said land shall be sold by said State but as tollows, to wit: so much as is selected for ten miles of canal may be taken and disposed of, and when said corresponding ten miles of canal are finished, then the sections for another ten miles, and so from time to time; nor shall any title pass to any of said land to any one, unless by sales so made, and in no other manner: Provided, however, That the lands hereby granted shall not be sold at

less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. Mr. COLLAMER renewed the demand for the previous question, which was seconded, and, under the operation thereof, the amendment was agreed to, and the bill read a third time.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the yeas and nays were ordered, and being taken resulted as follows:

order to enable him to move as an amendment the bill propos-ing grants of lands to the Southern railroad. He wanted to know with what justice it was that gentlemen were now wiling to vote for the Northern work, when they had to-day reected a bill containing precisely the same provisions, but for Southern railroad Mr. WENTWORTH called upon the gentleman to name

my Northern man who had voted for the present, and had not voted for the Southern bill. He believed there was none. Mr. GAYLE expressed the belief that there were. Mr. McCLELLAND moved to lay the motion to r ider on the table.

After some conversation, in which the CHAIR intimated

hat under repeated decisions of the House the proposed amend-nent, being on a different subject, would not be in order even the proper stage of the bill—
Mr. GAYLE withdrew the motion to reconsider

Mr. HILLIARD renewed it. The question on Mr. McCLELLAND's motion to lay on the able was rejected . Yeas 71, nays 80.

The question recurring on the motion to reconsider, under the operation of the previous question, the year were 97, nays 67.

After an animated debate, in which Messas. STUART, of Michigan, GAYLE, BOWDON, and others participated, (which we are obliged to omit,) the previous question oved and seconded, and the main question ordered.

Mr. BOYDEN moved to lay the bill on the table; on which so the bill was laid on the table.

And then, at 15 minutes before 10 o'clock, the House

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1848.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 1846.

Mr. FRIES presented a letter from Mr. Medill, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reply to a speech made by Mr. his belief that there was gross corruption in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The letter from Mr. Medill, denied the there was any corruption in his office, and charged Mr. CLINGHAN with having made false and unfounded assertions,

and asked that a committee might be instituted to inquire into the charges.

The reading of the letter was frequently interrupted and objected to, on the ground of its offensiveness to the dignit and character of the House.

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, rose, and, in som

sertinent remarks, defended the rights and privileges of the members of the House against such attacks from a subordinate officer of the Government. He concluded by moving that the letter be not received.

Mr. FRIES replied that an attack had been made on the floor of the House by the gentleman from North Carolina on Col. Medill, to which no honorable man would submit. He was willing to admit that the letter was not couched in the most respectful language. The Commissioner had been charged with corruption and fraud, to repel which it was not to be supposed that he would be very careful in choosing his

to be supposed that he would be very careful in choosing his language. He hoped that a committee would be raised to inquire into the charges made by the gentleman from North Carolina, as was asked by Mr. Medill.

Mr. CLINGMAN said the report of his remarks in the Intelligencer, in which he had alluded to the corruption of the Indian Bureau, was not entirely accurate, but from information received since he had made those remarks, he was satisfied of the corruption of that bureau. He also reiterates some of the strong language which he had heretofore used in relation to the Commissioner.

Messrs. BURT and EVANS followed, and spoke at sor

ment, with a view to defeat those measures by the want of a quorum voting. Mr. McC. utterly denied the truth of the accusation, and appealed to gentlemen on the Whig side of the House to say whether he had not voted on every such question.

Mr. GRINNELL, chairman of the Committee on Commerce, Mr. HUNT. (who had introduced the river and harbor bill,) and Mr. TOOMBS all bore witness to the entire felt aggrieved, he should, in the first place, have ascertained from the honorable gentlemen from North Carolina if he was correctly reported; and, in the next place, he should have an collection. But he had gone beyond this, he louse could not be seen. This paper presented the length against the reception of the letter of Mr. Medill, on account of the offensive language in which it was couched. asked for an investigation. But he had gone beyond this, and written an insulting letter, which the Llouse could not receive without forfeiting its own self-respect. The question being put on the Senate's amendment to strike out the second section of the House hill and substitute another fixing the army at sixty-four men to a company, &c., it was an imitator in one of his subordinates.

rise to vindicate the supposed privileges of members of this House. He denied that any privileges existed except by the positive provisions of the constitution, or such as Congress might enact, in pursuance of its right of exclusive legislation in this District. His intention was to express his view of the conduct of the

His intention was to express his view of the conduct of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in sending to this body an insulting and offensive communication. It appeared to him that every thing was tending to the humiliation and debasement of the legislative branch of the Government. If a similar communication had been addressed to the Executive branch, or even to one of its subordinate departments, the War or the State Department, it would have been regarded as an outrage. He (Mr. W.) would have so considered it. And he did not hesitate to declare that he would vote to dismiss from office any officer of this House who, in his official position, should be guilty of such an act. Should the Clerk of this House, the Sergeant at arms, or any other subordinate take it on himself to address the President in the language which one of his subordinates has presumed to throw into our face this morning, there is not a member on this side of the House who would not demand his dismissal from office. And he (Mr. W.) would readily accede to the demand. Yes, sir, (said Mr. W.) could I separate your character as Speaker from your constitutional privileges as a member of this body, I would vote for your dismissal under like circumstances. And, sir, I shall expect from the Executive the same justice I am so ready to accord him. I shall expect him to dismiss Col. Medill from office, or, at all events, to subject him to some proper reproof. As he (Mr. W.) would defend the Executive department from insult and aggression on the part of our subordinates, so he would expect the Executive to defend the subordinates, so he would expect the Executive to defend the Legislative department against aggressions and insult from his subordinates. It has come to this, that a subordinate in one of the Departments presumes to send an insulting communication to this House; and, what is still more humiliating, to cation to this House; and, what is still more humiliating, to demand of us certain proceedings thereon; and we are expected, upon his demand, to go into the question of the infamous conduct of one of ourselves! Sir, I shall expect every member on this floor who does not bear in his bosom the heart of a tory to repel, indignantly, this insult upon the American House of Commons, thus offered by a subordinate in another branch of the Government. If the honorable member from North Carolina (Mr. CLINGMAN) has done injustice to the Commissioner, Mr. Medill, let Mr. Medill seek satisfaction outside of these walls in such manner as he may think best upon his own responsibility. I shall consider myself as having no right to interfere.

myself as having no right to interfere.

Mr. FARAN next obtained the floor.

Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said he wished very much to hear Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL said he wished very much to hear the communication read. He had not heard a word of it. Mr. FARAN spoke of the importance of the officer at the head of the Indian Bureau being a man of the highest honor and the strictest integrity, and said whenever any member of the Executive or Legislative department attempted to degrade irty less and the such an effort, particular of the spot with instant rebuke. Never could he ask any department of this Government to respect him when he country when it would not respect itself. If members of this House would charge the basest corruption upon persons who stood at the head of the Treasury, and who should be men of the nicest honor and the strictest integrity, he said they should never shrink from any investigation which might be asked by that officer or by any member of this House.

What he complained of was, that the gentlame.

Carolina, if he believed the Indian bureau was corrupt. So did he, (Mr. T.;) and so, he ventured to say, did two hundred out of the two hundred and thirty members on this floor; not that the head of the bureau was corrupt, but that it was impossible for any man, of however high integrity and great energy, to purge the Indian bureau of the festering corruption which might be asked by that officer or by any member of this House.

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Mr. CLINGMAN

should never shrink from any investigation which might be asked by that officer or by any member of this House.

What he complained of was, that the gentleman from North Carolina, if he believed the charges which he had preferred were true, had not long since brought them before the House and demanded an investigation. But when, having failed to do this, he got up at the heel of the session and threw out in debate these charges of bribery and corruption upon the head of the Indian Bureau, it was no more than proper that that officer should repel those charges in language as strong as the gentleman himself had used. gentleman himself had used.

Mr. F. yielded the floor at the appeal of Mr. CUMMINS,

who was proceeding to offer some remarks, when—

Mr. DUER raised the point of order that the gentleman could not yield the floor without losing his right to it entirely. The SPEAKER stated that, by the courtesy of the House, gentlemen had been allowed to yield to others for explanations and still retain the floor; but, by the strict parliamentary law, if it was insisted upon, but one gentleman could be entitled t

the floor at a time.

Mr. DUER gave notice, then, that when the gentlem (Mr. CUMNINS) concluded, he should object to the gentleman who had yielded resuming the floor, and should himself claim

it and move the previous question.

Mr. FARAN, under this intimation, resumed the floor, and, after remarking that the law applied in this case, was contrary to the uniform practice of the House, and expressing the hope that, if insisted upon now, it would be in all other cases, proceeded to say that, without intimating in the slightest degree that the insinuation contained in the communication against the gentleman from North Carolina was correct, (the gentleman's statement had been made, which he was bound to believe,) he nevertheless held that, if any member of this House acted corruptly, it was the privilege of every American citizen, whether he held office under the Executive or not, to present the charge to this body, and a communication of that kind, he apprehended, had never been considered an insult to If a member on this floor made a serious charge corruption, he held it was the privilege of such officer to reply to it in language as strong as that in which the charge was made. Gentlemen should recollect that men out of this hall were as sensitive to their bonor as they themselves were; and it was the right of the head of the Indian Bureau, when charges of bribery and corruption were brought against him, to repel them in language as strong as that in which the charges were couched, and to demand of the House an inves-tigation. He had known this public officer long, and he un-dertook to say there lived not a human being of stricter integrity and nicer honor, and who more earnestly desired, as a citizen and an officer of the Government, faithfully to discharge his duties to the country. He undertook to say that the gentleman from North Carolina had been most wofully, grossly, egregiously imposed upon; and he had no doubt but the gentleman, with his high sense of honor and his liberality as a gentleman towards a gentleman, would, after an investi-gation, be ready to acknowledge before the country that he had been deceived and mistaken in submitting the chargest He hoped no objection would be made to a full investigation

of the case.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, appealed to the gentleman from Ohio to adopt some other mode of arriving at the facts of the case. The gentleman desired an investigation of the truth or falsity of the charges made against the Commissioner truth or falsity of the charges made against the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. It was proper it should be had. He considered the communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, though in the main unobjectionable, still in some parts disrespectful to the House; and he hoped that the gentleman would withdraw it and offer a simple resolution providing for the investigation, which no doubt would be adopted by the House. He expressed the highest confidence in the integrity and honor of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and thought and honor of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and thought the gentleman from North Carolina would find that he had been misinformed. He dissented from what he considered the result of the position taken by Mr. Woonwarn, viz: that the House had the exclusive right to make charges against whomsoever they saw fit to direct them, and that they who were thus charged had no right to repei and cast them back. thought that the practice of members of this House themselves, in their constant denunciations of the Executive and his officers, and in bringing forward the gravest charges might rather be traced the retorts which were provoke to any disposition which the Executive department might have to encroach on the rights of Congress. He referred to the tter of Mr. Trist containing grave charges against the President-which he ventured to say no man of honor on this floor ould get up and say he believed-and to the fact that, notwithstanding this, gentlemen on the other side were not only ready to receive the letter, but to print it. He deprecated the oth on the part of each party towards the other and with re-erence to the Executive, and ascribed to this cause the fact en op this floor had the right to make use of what

that members were not treated with greater respect by others.

Mr. WOODWARD wished to say that he thought gentlethey saw fit, when speaking of the official conduct of Execu

Mr. CUMMINS objected, as a point of order, to the floor ing yielded, if Mr. Housron wished to retain his right to it. wanted the same rule applied that had been enforced upon Mr. HOUSTON further enforced the propriety of gentle

men on this floor treating all whose conduct came under their scrutiny with respect, and considered it necessary in order to ensure respect for themselves in return. It was too much to expect that an officer of the Government, (who was but a man.) hen he had the gravest charges brought upon him, should not repel them with warmth. He admitted, however, it would have been the most proper course for the Commissioner simply

indignantly spurned by the House of Representatives of the State of Indiana, and the gentleman himself had barely escaped expulsion from the House, by apologizing to them with tears in his eyes. This paper presented the by apologizing to them with tears in his eyes. This paper presented the remarkable fact that, because a representative of 70,000 people on this floor had chosen to say he had no confidence in an

[The remarks of Messrs- FRIES, ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, CLINGMAN, BURT, and EVANS, of which the above is not even an outline, would have been published this morning, but the Reporter who took notes of them has failed to furnish a report. The debate was continued as follows:

Mr. WOODWARD said he had no remarks to offer in relation to the propriety of the course pursued by the honorable member from North Carolina, (Mr. CLINGMAN,) nor did he rise to vindicate the supposed privileges of members of this House. He knew nothing of the correctness of these charges; he had known the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for ten years with some intimacy, and had never seen any thing discreditable in his conduct. He was, therefore, prepared to enter into this investigation with something of a rattailty in his favor. But he was startled when he heard House. He denied that any privileges existed except by the partiality in his tavor. But he was started when the gentlemen of this floor talking about executive officers being influenced by revengeful feelings towards this House. This House were he representatives of the sovereignty of the people, and constituted the grand inquest of the nation, and yet they must not arisign the conduct of public functionaries for fear their motive should be attacked in return! Had it come to this, in the year 1848, when this great struggle was going on between E scutive power and the popular supremacy? What was there in what had been said by the gentleman from North Caplina to provoke such an attack? A gentleman whom he was proud to call his friend, notwithstanding the base charge which had been brought against him; a gentleman to whose unimpeachable character it was unnecess for him to hear testimony. He read the reported remarks Mr. CLINGMAN.

Mr. SAWYER and Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL wished the paper of Mr. Mediil to be read also.

Mr. TIOMPSON said it could be read when he got

through, and was proceeding to speak of the remarks of Mr

Mr. CLINGMAN repeated the correction of the which hehad made at a previous stage of the debate.

Mr. THOMPSON understood that the gentleman from Mr. THOMPSON understood that the gentleman from North Cirolina, then, had never made such a charge as was represented. When an individual member of this House thought proper to attack an individual out of the House, this House, as a House, could know nothing of it; it was a matter fir the two individuals to settle between themselves. But theman feeling himself aggrieved had no more right to send into this House a paper applying abusive epithets to the member than he had to insult the Speaker for having signed a hill which might not be entirely consistent with his own.

they were called in question.

Mr. COLLAMER thought the only question properly be-Mr. COLLAMER thought the only question properly before the House was, whether the language of the paper was disrespectful to the House; and, if this was the question, the language of Mr. CLINGMAN, the justice of the charges made by him, &c., were not just matter of comment. And, at this late stage of the session, he suggested that gentlemen confine themselves strictly to the point at issue.

Mr. THOMPSON would accept the suggestion of his friend and confine himself mainly to the question before the

friend and confine himself mainly to the question before the House. The gentleman from North Carolina had only spo-ken of rumors of what he had heard, and yet it was gravely

argued now that for this the gentleman was liable to be insulted, and his motives arraigned by an Executive officer.

But it appeared that the gentleman was incorrectly reported. He referred to the great difficulty of reporting with entire correctness in the noise and confusion of this hall, and said the

ing the whole day. The House had wasted weeks and months in discussing private and unimportant bills, and now, when he stood up to defend the high constitutional rights and prerogatives of this House, was he to be told that it was out

ingly improper in its terms, and he said it ought to be rejected by the House. If he were in order, he would offer the following resolution : Resolved. That the communication of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be returned to that officer, and that he be informed that this House considers the language thereof as of-

He continued to comment on the communication as exceed-

Mr. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, also sent up a resoution, which was read by the Clerk. It was to th

that the communication from Mr. Medill was disrespectful in its language, and therefore that it ought not to be received. Mr. BURT rose to a point of order. The paper upon the Speaker's table had not been received by the herefore it could not be made the subject of the action of the House. The House could assign no other reason than that

which was implied by its rejection.

Mr. FRIES inquired whether he had the right, under the rules, to withdraw the communication?

The SPEAKER replied that he had.

Mr. FRIES then said that, acting in deference to the wishes of his friends, and with the view of reaching the important object at which he and his friend, Col. Medill, desired to arrive, viz. the obtaining of an investigation of all the charges preferred by the gentleman from North Carolina, he withdrew the communication, with the intention of moving a resolution

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings Mr. FRIES asked leave to offer the following resolution, which was adopted eleveloped, That a committee of three members of this House appointed to inquire into and fully pursued by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in the adminis-tration of his official duties, and especially into the charges made and preferred in a debate in this body on the 9th instant by the Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN, a member of this House, and that said committee have full and ample power and authority to require books and papers, to examine witnesses, and to in-vestigate fully said charges, and that said committee shall re-port the result of their said investigation at the next session of Gongress.

POST ROUTES. The House then proceeded to consider the amendments to the bill to establish certain post routes, and for other purposes, which was returned from the Senate with sundry an

The amendment authorizing the appointment of deputy postmasters at San Diego and other ports in California was concurred in, and the amendment providing that the new routes provided for in the bill should not be put into operation until the next general lettings, was amended by providing that he new routes should be put out to contract at the ettings in 1849; and it was then agreed to, as amended.

The other amendments were non-concurred in, and it was or-dered that the Clerk acquaint the Senate therewith.

The House proceeded to consider the Senate's amendment to the House bill to alter the time of holding the terms of the United States Courts for the Western district of Virginia; which amendment of the House was disagreed to by the

On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, it was resolved that the House do insist upon its amendment.

Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL moved that a Committee of Conference on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the foregoing bill be appointed. Agreed to.

Mr. MARVIN, by leave, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred Senate bill to allow subsistence to certain Arkanesas and other volunteers, who have been prisoners of war in Mexico, reported the same. Committed. Also, from the same committee, to which was referred Senate bill concerning the pay department of the army, re-ported the same without amendment.

The bill was then read the third time and passed, and returned to the Senate. M. ROCKWELL, of Connecticut, moved a resolution that the House now proceed to the consideration of private bills from the Senate on the calendar of the Committee of the

ported the same without amer

Whole, those to which no objection was made first to be considered. Agreed to: Ayes 104, noes 21.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on Senate hills on the private calendar, (Mr. Thompson, of Indiana, in the chair,) and, after devoting some time to the consideration thereof, rose and reported to the House some thirty or focty bills of a private nature.

VERMONT MILITIA CLAIMS, &c. On motion of Mr. BURT the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of the Senate bill for the payment of the fourth regi-ment in the second brigade of the third division of the Veront militia for services at the battle of Plattsburg ; and, after a brief and eloquent appeal in favor of the bill by Mr. B., it was read a third time and unanimously passed, and returned

to the Sense.

Mr. BOYD, from the committee of conference on the part of the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30, 1849, made a report; which was read, and, after a few explanatory remarks by Mr. B., was agreed to under the operation of the previous question

ntoved by hin. self into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Un on Senate bils on the public calendar.

The House adjourned at a quarter past nine o'clock P. M

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1848. The reading of the Journal of Saturday was commence when, on moion of Mr. C. J. INGERSOLL, its furth

reading was dispensed with.

OREGON TERRITORIAL GOVERNMENT. Mr. ROBINSON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, proted that the committee had examined the bill to establish Territorial Covernment for Oregon, and found it correctly

He moved to suspend the seventeenth joint rule, which for-bills bills being presented to the President on the last day of the